VOL. IX. No. 8.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, June, 1884.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1884.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero. six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness); Latin Prose Composition, (Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Dœderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity; Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin); Algebra, (Wentworth); Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Exercises in Writing Latin; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boice's exercises in Greek Syntax; Analytical Geometry, (Briggs'); Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation, (Wentworth); Calculus, (Loomis); Trench's English Past and Present.

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer); Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately); Logic, (Jevons).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett); International Law (Woolsey); History of Civilization (Guizot); Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Psychology, (Lectures); History of Philosophy, (Schwegler); Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement, and a thousand dollars is to be expended during the fall term for new books. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1883. Sept. 13.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec. 18—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1884. Jan. 3.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 25.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 25.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 10.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 24—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 29.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 1.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 2.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 11.—Fall Term begins, Thursday,

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. IX. MIDDLEBURY, VT., JUNE, 1884. No. 8.

THE FOUNT.

Sweet the pearly spring is breathing
Odors from the flowers that, wreathing
Garlands all so gracefully entwining,
Deck a case of Gems full gleaming
With the golden sunlight streaming,
Captivating every claim of Art's divining.

All around the leaves are hovering
And the sky, an azure covering,
Nestles o'er the water's fair outlining;
Whilst the woodland warblers, perching
'Mid the branches, slyly searching
Cosy bowers a future home defining.

As the crystal fountain, springing
Fresh from beds of blossoms, bringing
Cheer and comfort from fair radiance glowing,
Be our lives in likeness casting
Fair reflections, true and lasting,
On Time's mirrored water's ceaseless flowing.

—*Colby Ecko.*

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

WE live in a practical age. The question today with regard to almost everything is: "What is it worth?" "To what use can it be put in solving the problems and responsibilities of life?" It is not strange, then, that the question of practical education should be one that must be constantly met. There seems to be a wide spread, and, in some circles at least, a growing opinion that the course of training furnished by our schools and colleges is not as practical as it should be. Among the students themselves, this spirit may be seen. One says: "I shall never use the higher mathematics, so I will not puzzle my brain over them." Another thinks: "The classics will never help me to earn a living, so I will keep out of them if I can, and, if not, will worry through them with the least exertion possible." In the outside world, too, and even among men, who, it would seem, ought to be able to take a broader view, we find this same opinion. One mourns over the five or six years he spent largely in the study of Greek and Latin, because after a lapse of thirty or forty years he cannot remember very much of what he learned of those languages. It would be strange if he could !t Another complains that much of the matter found in our more common text-books is not practical, is something the student will never use.

Now I do not intend to present an argument in favor of the study of the ancient classics. There is no need to find fault with the "practical." I only wish to protest against the exceedingly low and narrow view so commonly taken of this term "practical." In starting, then, I lay down this proposition. Whatever study strengthens the mind, cultivates the reasoning powers and develops the man, is practical and the study that does this best is the most practical. Perhaps there is need to qualify this a little, in the case of those whose education is to be very limited. If a person is to learn but a very little, perhaps he had better learn that which he will use directly in his after life. Further than this there is no need of modification.

The amount of information committed to memory during a college course is a very poor measure of the success of that course. He, who, at the close of his school life, has a well developed mind and has learned to use it properly, has mastered the important secret. Facts are useful things, but the mind can no more be properly developed by storing it with these than the body by continual eating and drinking without exercise. Facts amount to little without the power to use them. To give this power should be the object of education. Suppose a person, who has been engaged in active life for years, has forgotten his Greek or his Algebra! Does this prove that he has received no benefit from the study of those branches? Has he not been continually reaping the benefits of that study in the increased mental power that has enabled him to grapple successfully with the problems of life! Shall we say, then, that such study is not practical? As well say that no general muscular exercises is practical for the athlete. He who wishes to distinguish himself as an oarsman, thinks it not unprofitable to train his muscles for months by the most severe gymnastic exercise. It may be said and with truth that this alone would not make him successful and hat the study of Latin or Analytics will not make a successful lawyer or business man, without special

training in the direction of his life work. But this special training it is not the province of the academy and the college to give. No school can take the place of experience.

The college graduate is often ridiculed as helpless and unfitted to take a part in active life. True, his education does not fit him to step at once into any position that may offer, but if his school days have been properly spent, he will be, after the necessary experience, infinitely better fitted to fill any position than he would have been without his education. If he engages in manual labor he will do it far better and more profitably. If education spoils a man, it is pretty certain that there was not much to spoil to begin with. The qucstion is then, "What study furnishes the best mental discipline?" No study should be condemned as useless simply because it is not directly employed in the active business of life.

THE CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA.

THE world seems suddenly to have made a new discovery. The attention of the nations is centred on one common point. A continent for the most part unknown to history, has been found worthy of a place in the plans and efforts of European civilization. Capital has found a new source of gain; commerce a a new market; science fresh material for research; and the church a weighty impetus to evangelization, in Africa, newly opened to our knowledge. It seems strange, that that quarter of the globe, which first saw the birth of civilization, which four thousand years ago was in part developed into an empire, and held forth to the world an example of orderly government, complex social organization, manufacturing industry and progress in arts, before which the nations of Europe and Asia bowed, should now lag so far in the rear of her sister continents. We are inclined to ask: "Will she ever be blessed with the light of civilization and christianity." It will appear evident to him who learns to read the future in the past and present, that the civilization of Africa is near at hand. We are not to be discouraged by the present condition of Africa for twenty centuries ago who could have predicted the position of Great Britain today, then as fully enveloped in the darkness of barbarism as Africa now; or who but four centuries ago would have conceived of an America elevated to a social and political degree which Europe has only attained after thousands of years. In modern times social changes are rapid. Four hundred years has placed America foremost in the agitations of the world. Two hundred years has brought India under British sovereignty. Within the last fifteen years Japan has wheeled into line of western civilization. What reason then that Africa may not become a greater Europe or a noble America?

There have been special reasons, geographical, climatic and political, for the delay of what the world is looking forward to in this dark land. That every land is accessible in proportion to its coast-line, is a self-evident truth. Africa, though as large as three Europes, has comparatively little coast-line. In Europe few places are five hundred miles from the sea. In Africa nearly half the continent is beyond this distance, and much of it twice as far. Defect in sea-border in most lands is compensated by the existence of large rivers suitable for navigation; but, notwithstanding the fact that the four greatest inland water-ways known are within her limits, they have as yet been of little service to commerce or even exploration. Yet another obstacle presents itself; the Sahara, that monotonous and immense expanse of sand stretching from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean intercepting the progress of commerce, civilization and conquest from the shores of the Mediterranean and preventing the introduction of the culture of the north. The climate of Africa has been too notorious an obstacle to its civilization to require our consideration here. But the most serious obstacle has been political. The country is divided into a number of small governments. Its petty tribes are continually at war. They traffic in human merchandise. Knowledge and progress have been forgotten in the lust for blood and power. And that freedom of movement which travelers and merchants regard as necessities of their position, have been rendered impossible by this savagery and division. Progress towards early civilization under such obstacles would be hopeless were it not that neither danger, difficulty nor distance prevent men from exploring new worlds. Many great and daring souls are led to take their lives in their hands, plunge into mid-African wilderness, brave all their perils, disappear from the eye of man on one coast and re-appear on the opposite. Another prominent factor in developing African civilization will be the growing need for more land. This in the past brought the hordes of Asia and Europe to the orien-

tal and Roman empires, and now sends thousands weekly across the Atlantic to carry the arts of Europe into the wilds of the far west; and it will some day turn the stream of emigration toward the "dark continent." And then she will receive that large influx of enterprising white men, which will wake her from long slumber into active life and give her a place on a level with sister lands. But while the advent of this change is probably still distant, there are other enterprises from which we may expect results much earlier; commerce has taken a greater part in ancient and modern civilization than any other factor. Traders and merchants are just preceiving the resources of this still uncultivated world; vast tracks of virgin soil, extraordinarily productive, well-wooded and well-watered, are now laid open which but a generation ago were blanks upon the map, containing mines rich in iron, gold and diamonds. When we look at the advancement which modern enterprise has made and is making in regenerating Africa, we must not forget what has been in part the initiatory power at work to set in motion African exploration, the mission spirit of Christianity. The preaching of the gospel is the most active principle in the regeneration of African nations. History shows us that Christianity posesses a power peculiar to itself for drawing uncultivated races out of savagery and enabling them to mount rapidly the first stages of civilization. Nations shut out from the light and refining influence of other States, develope one-sidedly. Christianity coming in corrects this derangement and readjusts native opinions to real progress and true thought. Greece owed its former wealth of science and art to Egypt, but insolated to its own unripened ideas and philosophies at last became disunited and fell. Such is the repeated lesson of history, and hence we see how Christianity has been the formative principle in the life of every nation, in which there has been a development of permanent national excellencies.

For the degradation of Africa, Europe and America are largely responsible; for they have augmented and perpetuated this degradation. It is but discharging a debt of honor now to liberate her. If the depleting of Africa's population by piratical descents upon her coast, had been repaid by civilization which would have lift her out of her degradation and make the population which remained more vigorous, happier and nobler, this would have been some compensation. But to strip her of her children and give gunpowder and rum in return; to imbrutalize those who remained and make their savagery more satonic, surely the hand of the Prince of Darkness was in this. It is not too late to change, the past cannot be changed, but it can in some measure be atoned for. As much wrong as Africa has suffered from Europe and America, so much and as much more good let her receive. She is lower down than she might have been. The outside world has pushed her down and risen upon her prostrate form. Let us now take hold with a generous and Christian hand, and lift her up to the heights to which we aspire, then will Africa enlightened and saved, be the peer of any nation.

LORD BACON AND THE INDUCTIVE METHOD.

In the language of the most gigantic intellect that ever adorned the world we can say: "There is a divinity which shapes our ends rough, hew them as we may." That God holds the chief control of the great events of history can not reasonable be denied by the thoughtful. The guiding hand of providence is clearly seen in the events which led to the great reformation in preparing the minds of men to percieve the truth, in bringing forth the invincible Luther fully equiped for such an immense task. Similarly the same guiding hand can be traced in the appearance of Lord Bacon in the full tide of so many eventful scenes in the middle of the sixteenth century. Both his parents were remarkable people, possessed of a high degree of culture and intellectual vigor. Francis, being a son of the Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of England, brought up in an English palace and as is well said "under parental influences in which were blended dignity, vigor, intellect, refinement and practical shrewdness" could but receive an impulse toward the largeness of comprehension, clear vision, and preciseness of thought, which characterized his whole career.

This man of genius was destined, by the natural bent of his mind, the special training which he received at home, the ever changing scenes of life, by fortune and by want, to introduce a new method of investigation into the sciences that has wrought a complete revolution in the ways and means which men have to gain new knowledge. His mind was of a peculiar character, quick of perception, penetrating as an electric spark, transparent as the limpid waters even from his youth up. Macaulay said, "His under-

standing resembles the tent which the fairy Paribanan gave to Prince Ahmed Fold it, and it seemed a toy for the hand of a lady. Spread it, and the armies of powerful sultans might repose beneath its shade."

Bacon, early percieving the narrowness and infertility of the method of Aristotle and his successors, had the daring and ability to recast and start on its mission a method which began at once to infuse life and progress into the dry bones of the existing fragments of science in his day. His method was that of induction, which proceeds from the less to the greater, or from the particular to the universal. The fundamental principle in experimental philosophy is that, we get our ideas from experience. Known facts are thoroughly investigated, and new ones are constantly sought. Every step gained, is made perfectly secure, and understood before advancing to another, and thus it becomes a gradual ascent from the known to the unknown, until today in all the sciences sublime hights of knowledge and utility have been reached. The method of deductive reasoning had been essentially fruitless and unprogressive for twenty centuries, but the chief object of the Baconian philosophy was immediate fruit. How the experimental method, with capabilities of boundless blessings, displaced the speculative with its dead forms and vain boastings, also the part played by Bacon in this important change, in given us in telling words by Mr. Shaw, "Natural science, as well as psychology, was made the subject of vain imagines. Like a huge breakwater this scholasticism skirted the sea of thought. For three centuries it had broken the wave of every advancing opinion. But as the fifteenth century drew to its close the sea gave indications of an approaching storm, the sky was overcast by portentous clouds, wave after wave came rolling shoreward from the ocean of free thought, and, at last, the surge of the reformation burst with terrifying roars against the time-worn scholasticism, tumbling it out of the way. Then thought advanced; and the colossal Bacon come upon the scene to give direction to that thought."

The key to the Baconian Philosophy is found at the beginning of the *Novum Organum*, that masterpiece of ingenuity and keen analysis. Its language is "Man, the Servant and Interpreter of nature, can do and understand as much as he has observed concerning the order of nature in outward things or in the mind, more, he can neither know nor do." It is claimed that the inductive method is as old as the human race, and that Bacon did no more than to lend it his powerful influence. But it matters not what prejudicial critics say, facts always remain the same. Never had the world made such astounding leaps in every department of human knowledge, in every art and industry, as it has since it received the magic touch of a master's hand. He spoke, "and nations stood entranced." The success of the inductive method of investigation is simply wonderful. In England, the cradle of its growth, such was the flood of important discoveries following right after Bacon's enunciation of his philosophy that man immediately began to reap inestimable benefits from them. Dr. Jenner conferred a priceless boon on the human race by his discovery of the important use of vaccination. Dalton discovered certain laws concerning the behavior of atoms, which have essentially changed the whole science of chemistry. By the repeated and brilliant discoveries of Sir Humphrey Davy the foundations of agricultural chemistry were laid. By the aid of this science the farmer can do his work intelligently and profitably, farm lands can be made fruitful, and deserts changed into blooming gardens. Physics and astronomy were almost completely remodeled by the profound and ever praiseworthy researches and discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton. His grand discovery of the laws of gravitation has thrown more light on the mysteries of the universe than man had been able to grasp in all the centuries preceeding. To recount what has been done, by means of this method, since it was recast by Lord Bacon would be an endless task. But it would be just to say, that all important advancement in the sciences, physical, moral, and religious owes much of its success to the helpful and inspiring assistance of the inductive method.

STYLISH, BUT O MY!

Adolphus wore his breeches tight;
Of this he did not think
When he put on the roller skates
To show off at the rink,
His first adventure was the last,
He'll put on skates no more:
He tried to kick the roof all in,
And sat down on the floor.

When Dolphy dropped the girls all laughed—
It was an awful fall—
And when they had their backs all turned
He backed up 'gainst the wall;
He called a friend, took off the skates,
And giving him the wink,
Said, "Jim, lend me that long tailed coat,
I want to leave the rink."

—*Courant.*

THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., JUNE, 1884.

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Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

EDITORIALS.

THE experience of this summer only emphasizes that of past years. There is no reason whatever why the change should not be made which has so often been spoken of in these columns. It is an imposition to ask the seniors to do any work on THE UNDERGRADUATE during their last term. They have enough to do with orations, training, examinations, and the thousand and one things that attend the breaking up of their college life. On the other hand the juniors have more leisure during the spring term, than any other class, as they have no public exercises to occupy their time. The editors should be chosen at the end of the winter term to serve the following year, and also the business manager. Then there would be no confusion; the new editor would be able to consult the old, and there would be no such delay in getting out first numbers as has been almost unavoidable hitherto. It dosen't seem as if it would be necessary to speak twice concerning such a simple and sensible arrangement. THE UNDERGRADUATE association should make this change at their first meeting next year. It would give the first editors so chosen a shorter term; otherwise it would make no difference. It must be done.

IT has often been a source of wonder to us, that so few boys come to college from Middlebury and its immediate vicinity. This year there is not a boy from the high school to enter the next class. One would think that, with the excellent opportunities offered in town, more of its youths would be inspired with a desire for the studious life. We should think there ought to be five or six a year. We know of quite a large number of boys who might as well be in college now, besides many who ought to have gone, and who might have gone if they wished. What is the reason? What can explain the want of ambition on the part of town boys to educate and better themselves? It is beyond us, though we think some are deterred by a wholly exagerated notion of the difficulty and amount of work exacted. These of course, depend largely on the ability and talent of the student, yet no one of decent capacity need be frightened on their account.

YEARS ago, when college government was more paternal than it now is, there was a rule here to the effect that no student should have a musical instrument in his room. An absurd rule it seemed, but was it? We have enough of them now, certainly. What with a violin, a couple of flutes a banjo, a cabinet organ *and* several harmonicas, Star hall is well supplied. Between these, the sound of pianos in several of the neighboring houses and the practice on the chapel organ, there is music in the air pretty much all the time—rather doubtful music some of it too. To the studious, to those not given to music, to those possessed of delicate ears, this cannot be an unmixed blessing. It might not be a bad plan to have the students confine their musical efforts to stated hours, as in Berlin they are petitioning their authorities to compel piano players to do. But on the whole we fear that would not work; we shudder to think of the flutes and the harmonicas, and the rest all playing at once in different keys and different tunes, or no tunes. No, we withdrew our motion.

WE have been much struck in attending entertainments in town with the coldness of Middlebury audiences. It takes a good deal to rouse them to any degree of enthusiasm. We have heard of a lady, well known in musical circles here, who says she has often gone from our stage feeling as if she had stolen a sheep. As it is now, the applause is largely

due to small boys and gamins, who do it for the pleasure of making a noise. Most of us seem to be afraid to begin until some one has given the cue. They seem to wait the mark of another's approval, and to fear to commit themselves. They are not always judicious, either; we have known them, at a concert, to applaud the orchestra, and to allow a soloist to retire without any sign of satisfaction. They are apparently afraid to give a decent amount of applause. How can people do well when they must face a frigid, seemingly uninterested audience, and fight their way into favor, of which, even if they get it, the reward is so slight? Why can't our audiences rouse themselves from their passive, dead-and-alive state, and give the performers the benefit of a little sympathy? It would not hurt them, and the performers would be inspired to their best. Be critical if you like, but we beg you don't be so neutral and freezing.

DISSATISFACTION is being expressed by some of the associated alumni, who have charge of the commencement exercises, because the graduating class has not engaged a band to head the procession of the alumni in their march from the college chapel to the church. Such was the custom in years past, but the last two classes, which have been graduated, have refused, or neglected, to provide such music, and it was supposed by the members of '84 that the custom had died a natural death, till the subject was brought up in a somewhat unpleasant manner by some of the gentlemen mentioned above. The class has been accused of being willing to engage only such music as can be utilized in the concert, and that consequently the only object we have in view is that of making money out of it. It seems to us that any such charge is entirely unjust and undeserved, for the class has already gone to much greater expense in its engagements of music, than it has any expectation of receiving in return. By the engagement of the Blaisdell Club it has provided the best of music for the commencement exercises, and it has done this entirely with the view of pleasing the audience. Now to expect us to hire a brass band for the satisfaction of the alumni seems too much. When the class is obliged to foot the bill for "Corporation Dinner" all, if not more, has been done in this direction that can be expected of us. But what, in our opinion, makes this demand not only unjust but ridiculous is that, when the custom was in vogue, so small a number of the alumni were willing to appear in so prominent and *brazen* a manner that the band constituted the main part of the procession, and, far from inspiring the spectators with any sort of awe produced just the contrary effect. If a procession could be gotten up which would amount to anything, then there might be some excuse in agitating the subject; but, so long as this is not the case, aside from any consideration of the justice of the thing, it would be far better for the alumni not to uphold any custom which is not calculated to support the reputation of the college.

THE same honorable secretary of the same honorable faculty of which we spoke in our last issue has again made his appearance, and in a new light. This time not only as a trumpeter of the advantages of the university he represents, but also as a vilifier of other colleges. He appeared in this new role in his recent work among the graduates of the Black River academy at Ludlow. As the preferences of those among them who contemplated a college course were mainly for Dartmouth and Middlebury, the friendly offices of this chinner were directed against these two institutions. Now we have not a word to say in regard to his representation of the merits, or rather the demerits, of Dartmouth, as the reputation of that well-known college is fully capable of caring for itself; but when "a gentleman" occupying the position of this honorable secretary descends to the telling of what in plain terms would be called lies, in regard to our own college, we consider that he is somswhat overstepping the boundaries of his official calling. The great part of this falsification was in regard to expenses at this college and the fare at College Hall. It may be the case that the secretary has flattered himself that he is telling the truth in this, but he must nevertheless be held responsible for his remarks, as he could very easily have informed himself to the contrary, had he taken the pains to make inquiry into the matter. We do not pretend to say that the fare of the hall would in all respects satisfy some famous epicures; but what we do affirm most decidedly is that the board furnished at the hall is fully as good as that furoished in the most of the student-boarding houses at Burlington at twice the cost, and is far better than that of many of them. We know whereof we speak in both cases. As to the relative expenses of the two colleges, after the above, no word is needed. We

compliment the secretary upon his zeal, but would advise him to confine his attention to facts which have at least the suspicion of a foundation.

U. V. M. FIELD DAY.

TWENTY-FIVE or thirty college and town boys went to Burlington, Friday, June 6, to witness the field day sports of the University, which took place at Howard Park. A very elaborate programme of the sports was presented; but, tho' some of the contests were not devoid of excitement, so few good records were made that the affair was of little interest. Of course the event of most importance in the eyes of the Middlebury people was the base ball game, which had been arranged between the Middlebury and University clubs. Such loud reports had reached us in regard to the excellence of the U. V. M. nine that a sharp game was expected, tho' the club from here was sadly out of practice. The game was called at 2:45 P. M., with the Middlebury nine at the bat. All hope of a good game, however, was destroyed in the first innings, for the errors of the Burlington nine were so numerous and costly, that ten runs were scored by the Middleburies. The home club was very naturally disheartened; and though in the succeeding innings a somewhat better game was played, they steadily fell behind. Two or three little showers which interrupted the game were eagerly seized upon by the U. V Ms. as a pretext for stopping the game which they very evidently did not wish to have played out. Finally just before the close of the fifth innings, when the Burlingtons were at the bat with two men out, it began to rain in real earnest. The umpire, very unjustly would not allow the five minutes time, which must elapse according to rule before a game can be stopped, and ruled that it was no game. It was but natural that our men should be justly indignant at such manifest unfairness; but, we are happy to say, that in discussing the matter, they acted the part of gentlemen, which is much more than can be said of some of the members of the other club, particularly of its pitcher. A desire to have our club remain and play another game the next day for the same prize was manifested by the Burlingtons; but our boys very wisely concluded that, if what they had already seen was a type of Burlington fair play, they did not care for more of the same sort. In justice to the umpire it should be said that in all his decisions he exhibited the utmost fairness, except in the unfortunate one in regard to the five minute rain rule. We append a score of the game as far as it was played. It does not seem to need any explanation. We presume, if the University club had any idea that they were superior ball players the idea has been abandoned, for to make the following record against what in reality was nothing, but a "scrub-nine" certainly does not offer any very flattering inferences:

MIDDLEBURY.

	a.b.	r.	b.	t.b.	p.o.	a.	e.
C. Ross, c.	2	4	0	0	3	1	1
Fletcher, l. f.	4	3	2	2	3	0	0
Donnelly, r. f.	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, 1st. b.	3	2	1	1	3	0	2
Stearns, p.	5	3	1	1	0	3	3
Jenks, 2d. b.	3	3	1	2	2	1	0
W. Ross, 3d. b.	4	2	2	2	2	0	3
Cain, s. s.	3	2	1	1	0	1	0
Buckley, c. f.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
	28	23	8	9	14	6	9

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

	a.b.	r.	b.	t.b.	p.o.	a.	e.
D. P. Morgan, 1.b.	2	1	1	2	6	1	2
Buckley, 2 . p.	3	1	1	1	1	1	8
Ryan, p. c. s. s.	3	1	1	1	3	2	7
Fisher, l. f.	2	2	1	2	1	0	0
Ravelin, 2b. c.	2	0	1	1	0	0	8
Waters, cf. p.	2	1	1	1	0	0	5
E. C. Morgan, s.s. c.	3	0	0	0	1	1	6
Shahan. r. f.	3	1	1	1	1	0	1
Stone, 3d. b.	1	1	0	0	2	0	3
	21	8	7	9	15	5	40

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	
Middlebury,	10	6	1	2	4	23
University,	4	2	0	0	2	8

Earned runs, Middlebury 1. Double play, Stone to D. P. Morgan.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM J. FISH, who died in Minneapolis on the 17th of last month, was born April 14, 1857. When 17 years old he entered Middlebury college, and was graduated valedictorian in the class of '78. Leaving college, he accepted the principalship of Beeman academy, New Haven, but at the end of his first year he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. During the past five years he had been variously employed as his strength permitted. It is no disparagement to the many illustrious sons whom Middlebury has sent forth from her classic halls to say that, few ever enjoyed her fostering care who were more richly endowed by nature than the subject of this sketch, or in their early manhood gave nobler promise of future usefulness and honor. He was a brilliant scholar, endowed with marked powers as a writer and speaker, and seemed destined to move the minds of fellowmen. He enjoyed the confidence

and esteem of those who knew him best; by his genial nature he endeared himself to their hearts, and has left many here in Vermont, as well as in his far western home, to mourn his untimely end;—untimely, men would say, but our Father "doeth all things well."

REVIEWS.

The *Atlantic* for July opens with a capital short story by W. H. Bishop. It is entitled "Choy Susan," and relates graphically Pacific coast adventures and love-making, and its interest is much increased by the introduction of a Mormon girl. Dr. Mitchell's excellent serial "In War Time" progresses satisfactorily, and will be, when completed, an unusually good and readable novel. O. H. Durward contributes a striking story, "Beaten by a Giaour." "A Cook's Tourist in Spain" contributes the first of two papers of travel. "The Growing Power of Chile" describes succinctly the growth and audacious pluck of the South American Yankee State. A. F. Mathews writes of "Chimes, and how they are Rung." There are poems by Mr. Aldrich and Eliot C. True, a full chapter of reviews of new books, and seven brief essays in the contributors' Club. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The July *Century* contains a remarkable contribution to United States history in "The Ku Klux Klan: Its Origin, Growth, and Disbandment," by the Rev. D. L. Wilson, of Pulaski, Tenn., who vouches for his facts, most of which are new to the public, and will prove a revelation to many who consider themselves well-informed on all the outgrowths of the late conflict, in the South. This paper also furnishes the text for leading editorial, in "Topics of the Time." The frontispiece is an engraving from a full-length photograph of John Bright, accompanying a careful and discriminating estimate, by T. H. S. Escott, editor of "*The Fortnightly Review*." Mr. Escott includes in his article several amusing and characteristic anecdotes of the great English radical. "The Scenes of Hawthorne's Romance's" are described in a chatty way, with pertinent quotations, by Julian Hawthorne, and they are charmingly illustrated by Harry Fenn, among the pictures being several of "The Wayside," and "The Old Manse." Ex-Prest. Theodore D. Woolsey has a suggestive essay on "Academical Degrees in the United States," which will be read with interest in the light of the announcements of the numerous tides which colleges of all ranks confer at this season.

St. Nicholas for July is a brilliant "Fourth of July" number, which should arouse the interest and enthusiasm of every patriotic American girl and boy. The number opens with, "How the Tories broke up 'Meeting.'" by Emma W. Demeritt, a spirited sketch of revolutionary times. An interesting and valuable contribution is the story of Richard Lord Jones, "The Youngest Soldier of the Revolution," by W. W. Crannell; it is accompanied by a fac-simile engraving of a three-dollar bill presented to the hero by Mrs. Martha Washington. E. S. Brooks falls into line with the boyhood biography of "Stephen Van Rensselaer of Rensselaerswyck: The Boy Patroon," the "Historic Boy" who nobly supported the cause of independence, the success of which was to strip him of all his hereditary rights and honors. Of timely interest and importance is Charles Barnard's graphic and accurate account of "The Bartholdi Statue," the great Liberty that soon is to stand on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor. Of the serials, J. T. Trowbridge's "The Scarlet Tanager" ends with an interesting denouement: "Marvin and his Boy Hunters" pass through many entertaining adventures; and Louisa M. Alcott cntributes a "Spinning-wheel Story" of healthful and helpful significance to hosts of American girls.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

,48. Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., who is to deliver the address before the college, Y. M. C. A., has resigned the pastorate of his church in Washington, D. C., and accepted a call to the first Congregational church in Orange Valley, N. J.

'56. Prof. L. A. Austin has fully recovered his health and is now on his way from California. He will be here at commencement.

'57. Hon. L. D. Eldredge is the nominee of the temperance party for State's attorney of Addison county.

'58. Prof. Brainerd Kellogg will drill the commencement speakers this year.

'62. Hon. L. E. Knapp was re-nominated by the late County Republican convention, Judge Probate, for this district.

'64. James K. Batchelder of Bennington, was one of the candidates for Lieutenant Governor before the

State convention at Burlington. He was defeated because he was not a soldier in the late war.

'67. James M. Slade is president of the Blaine and Logan club in Middlebury.

'71. Prof. C. W. Hall of the University of Minnesota, immediately after the commencement in that institution, May 29, entered upon the field work of the United States Geological Survey. He is aiding Prof. Irving in the preparation of a monograph of the Survey upon the "Precambrian Rocks of tbe Northwestern States." The sections to be studied this summer. are the granite exposures of the Minnesota river valley, and the quartzite and pipestone beds of southeastern Dakota and southern Minnesota.

'72. Rev. K. C. Anderson or Troy, N. Y., delivered Baccalaureate sermons before the graduating classes of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, and Union College at Schenectady. He will sail for Europe this month.

'74. S. B. Pettengill of Portland, Oregon, formerly of Rutland, Vt., delivered an address on "Democratic Test of College Work," at the Commencement of Pacific University at Forest Grove, Oregon, June 4.

'75. Chas. M. Wilds is one of the counsel for the defense in the murder case now on trial in the Addison county court.

'78. John C. Stapleton is the Democratic candidate for State's attorney of Addison county.

'80. Married in North Chatham, N. Y., June 12, 1884, Mr. W. A. Guernsey of Rutland, and Miss Hattie Hawley of North Chatham. Mr. Guernsey will remain in Rutland as railroad secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

'80. A. C. Peck is studying law in Ludlow, Vt., with W. W. Stickney, the States attorney of Windsor county.

'80. H. R. Dorr of the Boston *Herald*, attended the Republican State convention at Burlington.

'80. P. M. Meldon was the Decoration-day orator in Fairhaven.

'81. Rev. F. S. June is pastor of a Congregational church in Corning, Ia.

'81. Rev. C. S. Murkland has been installed as pastor of the third church in Chicopee, Mass.

'82. C. G. Leavenworth has gone to Toledo, in the employ of the Producers' Marble company of Rutland.

'82. Geo. N. Pollard has graduated from the law school of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., with the degree of LL. B.

'82. C. B. Ross of Harvard Medical school, was recently in town.

'83. G. M. Rowland of Hartford Theological seminary was in Middlebury a few days the last of May.

'83. C. B. F. Palmer is temporarily located in the Western Union telegraph office in Rutland.

'84. E. F. Preston has graduated from the U. V, M. Medical school with the degree of M. D.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

The commencement speakers are being drilled by Prof. Kellogg.

There was a lively time in nominating a ticket at the Republican county convention last week.

The ladies of the Cong'l church gave a strawberry and ice-cream festival in the vestry a short time since.

The promenade concert will take place in the Town Hall directly after the President's reception Wednesday evening.

The Senior examinations were on Monday and Tuesday of last week. Examinations for the other classes take place this week.

The members of the examining committee this year are the Rev. Mr. Calhoun of Orwell; Rev. Mr. McIntyre of Plttsford, and Mr. Shaw of Rutland.

All but four of the students are Republicans, yet if Cleveland or Bayard is nominated by the Democratic party, nearly all of them will vote the Democratic ticket.

The Commencement appointments were made on Tuesday of last week, at the close of the Senior examinations. TenBroeke is to be valedictorian and Barton salutatorian.

The Commencement exercises at Beeman academy June 6, were of unusual interest. There were eleven who graduated. The Howard Opera House Orchestra, and Mrs. Idah Wing of Burlington furnished the concert. It was well attended, as was the ice-cream festival later in the evening.

The Republicans have finally succeeded in raising a pole and swinging out a Blaine and Logan flag, but it is apparently with great difficulty that they get up any enthusiasm at all. The ticket is a hard one for Republicans to endorse, but a strict adherence to party seems to be deemed more essential than principle.

An informal reception was given by President and Mrs. Hamlin to the members of the graduating class, together with the Professors and their families, on Tuesday evening of this week. The occasion was a very enjoyable one in every way, and will always be remembered by the members of the class as one of the many manifestations of the kindly interest which Dr. and Mrs. Hamlin have always taken in the class.

Middlebury abounds this month in operettas, concerts, dramatic entertainments, etc. "Esmeralda" was presented on the 11th inst. by home talent. The parts were well sustained, the scenery and stage fixings elegantly arranged, and on the whole the entertainment was one of the finest of the season. On the 17th "Only a Farmer's Daughter," and on the 18th the operetta "Laila" by the young ladies of the place under the direction of Mrs. Foote, at the Town Hall. The circus announced for the 26th seems to be unnecessary at this time.

For the benefit of those who have feared the Town Hall might be very close at the concert Wednesday evening, we would say that the managing committee has made arrangements so that the windows will be loosened, and there will be a good circulation of air all through the room, if there is any to be had outside. Several who intend to patronize the promenade concert have thought that the removing of the seats after the concert would cause much delay; but a sufficient force will be on hand so that the hall will be cleared and ready for dancing within three-quarters of an hour at the most, so that there need be no objections raised on that account.

The Senior class has secured for Commencement concert Miss Ella Earle of New York, sopaano; the Ruggles Street Quartette, the finest male quartette of Boston, and Blaisdell's Orchestra of Concord, N. H. People of Middlebury who have heard the talent of this concert, and who are capable of judging of its merits, unhesitatingly say that it will be the finest concert ever given in Middlebury. The class is more modest, and simply states that it will be as fine as any ever given here. The class has spared no expense, and it is to be hoped that none of the alumni of the college who are present at commencement, and of the people of Middlebury and vicinity, will fail to be present at the entertainment. Tickets at one dollar will be on sale at Dr. Hanaford's drug store Wednesday morning, June 25, at 9 o'clock. People from out of town can secure good seats on application to E. P. Miller.

The programme for Commencement week has been arranged as follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 29.

2:30 P. M. Baccalaureate Discourse by Pres. Hamlin.
8:00 P. M. Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. of the College. Address by Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., of Washington, D. C., class of '48.

TUESDAY, JULY 1.—ALUMNI DAY.

10:00 A. M. Preliminary meeting of the Associated Alumni at the College chapel.
11:30 A. M. Address before the Alumni at the chapel by Hon. E. B. Sherman of Chicago, class of '60. Followed by Alumni dinner.
8:00 P. M. Competitive Speaking of the Freshmen and Sophomores for the Parker and Merrill prizes.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

8:30 A. M. Annual meetting of the Associated Alumni at the chapel.
10:30 A. M. Exercises of the graduating class. Master's Oration by C. S. Muikland, class of '81. Followed by Corporation dinner.
8:00 P. M. Commencement Concert at the Town Hall, at the close of which the President's levee will be held. This will be followed by the Promenade Concert at the Town Hall, to which the Alumni are specially invited.

The Registry of the Alumni will be found at the Rider drug store.

The C. V. R. R. will carry for fare one way. Return checks can obtained of H. S. Foote, Secretary of the Alumni.

COMMUNICATION.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments of the Communication Column.]

Editors of the Undergraduate:—

A WORD needs to be said in regard to the present condition of the English Department of our college, if, indeed, it can be said that any such department exists. There is a special professor for each of the classical tongues as there is for each of the separate branches of studies with the exception of English. That a thorough training in one's own language should be given all students, no one will dispute. But how is that training given here? There is no professor of English, the separate portions of the study are parcelled out among the various professors as their other duties will allow, and as a result they fall to men who have no special adaptability or training for the work, and the real benefit which the students gain from such instruction is very small. Enough literary work is required in our course to be of great use, if the work were under the direction of a competent instructor; but such is not the case. No beneficial criticism is or can be given to the literary production of the students, and as a natural consequence it goes for nought. This is a subject which should be brought at once before the trustees, that immediate steps may be taken towards the establishment of an

English Professorship. Its need was never more clearly shown than by the condition in which the Commencement orations for this year were presented. There is no need of going into details. Enough that what ought to be the best sustained department of every college curriculum, here receives the smallest attention of any, and the result is the graduation of stutents who cannot write their own language in such a manner as any collegian should be capable of doing. It is to be hoped, for the sake of both college and students, that this grave fault will be corrected before another year. '84.

COLLEGE NOTES.

More than a quarter of the students of the universities of Germany are Americans.

There are at present about 280,000 teachers employed in the United States, with an average salary of $32 per month.

The University of Pennsylvania will have two new departments next year—a Biological School and a School of Veterinary Surgery.

Prof. Williams, the Chinese professor at Yale, left a fund of $5,000 there, conditionally, for a Chinese professorship. In case there is no professor the money goes to Chinese students entering Yale.

There is but one periodical published by the students of colleges in Germany. This is the Allgemeine Deutsche Studentenzeitung, which appears weekly in Berlin; yet this is not considered strictly as an undergraduate paper.

Charles F. Twing states that the amount contributed to college and university education in the United States during the past ten years is $35,622,000, and since 1847 the total amount given has not been less than $50,000,000.

The alumni of Harvard University are now sufficiently numerous in Washington to form an association, and will hereafter have an annual dinner. The venerable George Bancroft, who graduated in 1817, has been chosen president of the new association.

Amherst is to have a summer school of languages. The school is to be under the direction of Professor W. H. Montague, assisted by Professors Bernard, Heress, Zuellig, and E. S. Shumway of Rutgers. Lectures will be delivered by President Seelye and Professors Crowell and Mather.

One of the greatest needs of Oberlin College for many years has been a suitable place for the preservation and growth of its library. This want the Rev. C. V. Spear, for years the head of the Maplewood Institution, now proposes to meet by the erection of a new library building. The library numbers 20,000 volumes.

Of the eight principal colleges, the only one advocating a protective tariff is the University of Pennsylvania. At Williams the free trade theory is taught, likewise at Yale, Harvard and Amherst. Princeton is in an undecided state as to which to uphold. At Columbia, in the school of political science, all instruction has a leaning to free trade.

Out of a population of 25,000,000, England sends only 5,000 students to her two universities; Scotland, with a population of 4,000,000, has 6,5000 university students; and Germany, with a population of 43,000,000, has 22,500 in her various universities. The New England States, with a population of 4,110,000, send 4,000 students to their eighteen colleges and universities.

Two Seniors of Dartmouth College, Ladd and Lovell, both members of the editorial staff of the *Dartmouth*, were indefinitely suspended, two weeks ago, because they published in the *Dartmouth* certain articles construed by the faculty as disrespectful to them and calculated to provoke insubordination. The faculty have since reconsidered their action and have reinstated Ladd and Lovell to their former position in the Senior class.

As will be remembered, it has always been the custom for Harvard college to confer the degree of LL. D. upon the Governor of Massachusetts, and that last year the overseers of the college refused to grant that honor to Gen. Butler, as they had no sympathy for his aspirations. Warned by that experience they have deemed it best to abolish this custom, which really had no excuse for its existence, and in accordance with their plan have decided not to confer the degree upon Gov. Robinson.

There are 330 colleges and universities in the United States, of which only twenty-four have more tnan 200 students, and only seventeen have more than twenty teachers. A large number of those colleges furnish no better an education than can be obtained in a high school of the first class. One "university" in this country has three professors and twelve students;

and another has two professors and eighteen students. These professors can take the college home with them at night, and thus prevent it from getting into mischief.—*Tribune*.

SPORTING.

Of the ball games in the Yale-Harvard series since 1868 Yale has won twenty-two and Harvard twenty-two.

The gymnasium at Amherst will first be used on May 24, at the annual gymnasium exhibition. Yale nine plays Amherst's same day at Amherst.

The championship of the Western College Base Ball Association has been won by the University of Wisconsin. Racine takes second place and Evanston third.

Columbia, Lehigh, Wesleyan and the University of Pennsylvania have all sent applications for admission to the International Tennis Association, which will be discttssed at the convenᵻion soon to be held.

The Intercollegiate Games were held at the Manhattan grounds in New York, on Saturday, May 24. Thirteen colleges were represented, and the meeting was very successful in every respect. The records were broken in four events. Harvard again won the cup for most prizes. We give some of the records. 100 yards, Brooks of Yale, won in 10 1-5 seconds; 220 yards, Baker of Columbia, won in 22 2-5 seconds; 440 yards, Goodwin of Harvard, in 52 3-5 seconds; 120 yards hurdle, Mutford of Columbia, in 17 1-2 seconds; throwing hammer, Coxe of Yale, 83 feet 2 inches; broad jump, Bodelson of Columbia, 21 feet feet 3 1-2 inches; running high jump, Atkinson of Harvard, 5 feet 9 3-4 inches.

The final game between Harvard and Yale for the college championship was played June 21 and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Harvards with a score of 17 to 4. The result was a great surprise to the Yales who were very confident of the championship, as they had secured victories over the other nines in the college league. This game leaves Harvard and Yale tied for the pennant, and will necessitate an extra game between the two clubs to decide the contest. Amherst will probably secure third place with Brown following, and Princeton and Dartmouth badly in the rear. The season must nave been a very disappointing one to the Dartmouths, after their exultation at being restored to the college league, at being forced to finish with but one game to their credit. Amherst and Dartmouth have one more game to play to finish the list of games. The standing of the clubs is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Harvards	8	2	Browns	5	5
Yales	2	2	Princetons	2	8
Amhersts	5	4	Dartmonths	1	8

PLUNDER.

The Vassar girl's favorite hero—Marius.

Prof. in Botany: "Let us look at the sucker, Mr. R." Mr. R. rises; the class turns and looks. All smile.

Prof. to sleepy student: "If you wish I will send out for a bed." Sleepy student, with great sang froid: "Thank you; I have a crib with me."

Recitation in moral philosophy. Professor: "What has a mother in view when she spanks an incorrigible child?" Senior rises, blushes and sits down.

It was a Chaddock boy that, believing in translations as free as the genius of our country, translated *dux femina sacti:* "The fact is, woman is a duck."

Instructor in Latin: "Miss B., of what was Ceres the goddess?" Miss B., "She was the goddess of marriage." Instructor: "Oh, no; of agriculture." Miss B. (looking perplexed): "Why, I am sure my book says she was the goddess of husbandry."

A married dude who returded home unexpectedly and found another dude hugging his wife, took a terrible revenge. He took the visitor's silk umbrella from its resting place in the rack, broke it across his knee, and roared out, "There, now! I hope it will rain real hard."

"Why is Neptune like a man looking for a philosopher's stone?" inquired one Cottage Hill school teacher of another, yesterday. "Give it up," was the prompt reply. "Because he is seeking what doesn't exist." "Why, what is Neptune seeking?" "Oh! you stupid! he's a sea king."

Quite unsympathetic. Birdie McHennepin and her brother were at the seashore. "O, see that," exclaimed Birdie." "See what?" inquired the stoical John. "Why see that little cloudlet just above the wavelet like a tiny leaflet dancing o'er the scene." "O, come, you had better go out to the pumplet in the backyardlet and soak your little headlet."

Professor to student in astronomy: "What is the meaning of equinox?" Stvdent: "It comes from the

two Latin words, *equs* meaning equator, and *nox* to cross." Suggestion from another student more prone to classics: "It comes from *equus*, a horse; and *nox*, dark, and comes to have the meaning of dark-horse." Still another suggestion from another student, who has devoted nearly his whole life to the study of classics: "It comes from *equus* a horse, and *nox* night, and gets the meaning of night-mare." Professor: "Your next lesson will take to the sixtieth page.

Bills of long standing and trousers of long sitting are better receipted.

Question for chemists: "Could a man found lying drunk in the street be rightly termed an alcoholic precipitate?"

Instructor in Latin—"Mr. R.——will you translate the line '*Nec regna vini sortiere talis*.'" Mr. R.——(with great composure)—"Thou shalt not flip dice for the drinks."

"Allow me to be your beau," said our model Junior, as he placed his umbrella over a fair one in a shower. "Certainly," she said archly, "but only my rainbeau though."

Stable keeper: "By the way, shall I put in an extra buffalo?" English Blood: "Couldn't you let me 'ave an 'orse, you know? Er—er—rather not drive a buffalo first time, you know."

"When we are dead," said Hawthorne, "we Americans begin to enjoy ouyselves." This may apply to New Englanders, but the climate in some parts of the United States is not so bad.

At little Rock University, a sophomore has been fined $2 for kissing a co-ed. Judging from the co-eds it has been our misfortune to see, the fine should have been changed to a premium.

Class room of advanced section in Freshman Latin. Instructor—"What grows in Southern Latium?" Student—"Wine mostly!" Instructor—"What kind of wine?" Student—(hesitatingly) "Roman punch I think?"

THE KAISER AND THE CHANCELOR.

"Look hier, young man," the Kaiser said,
"Are you der king, or I?"
Prince Bismark humbly bowed his head,
"You vas the king. But vy?"

"Den if I vas der king vat for
You put on all der airs,
Und get der country into war
Und run der whole affairs?

"Vat for you write dot letters 'bout
Der Lasker pisness, eh?
You bedder look a leedle out—
I snatch you bald some day."

EXCHANGES.

As we take up our pen to write the "exchange column" for the last time, a great wave of relief sweeps over our storm-tossed souls as we realize that at last we are to be relieved from the extremely *critical* position in which we have been placed by an unkind fate (*i. e.* the Editor-in-chief) for the last year. We have ever manifested our utter distate for the position by the reluctance with which we have invariably prepared our copy, which has on several occasions gone so far even as to delay the issue of the paper for a few days. Of course our sorrow for this has been great, but it requires time to change our heart, which is at all other times so benevolent and tender, into the hard and cruel one which our position has sometimes compelled us to assume. We sincerely trust that the readers of this department have not so greivously misjudged the character of its writer, by concluding him to be a harsh and severe critic, for we wish to say, though with all due modesty (which is, alas, so rare among editors,) that we enjoy the well earned reputation of an unassuming and tender character. To our exchanges one and all we bid an affectionate farewell. Some we have been compelled by the duties of the position to criticize in an unfavorable manner, but it was done with heartfelt sorrow; many have enjoyed the pleasure of basking in the bright sunshine of our unqualified approval, to such we have confined the greater share of attention as affording an occupation much more congenial to our soul. Feeling that this much of explanation was due our readers, we have embraced this last opportunity to give it. Some may accuse us of egotism in this, but we rest secure in the calm satisfaction of an approving conscience, and now, at last, we lay aside the critic's pen, which has never, in our case, been a sharp one; for, be it borne in mind, we have always used a "stub."

The man who worships the fortune he has made, is no more intelligent than the heathen who prays to the little god he has whittled into shape.

It is a laughable spectacle to see a near-sighted dude mistake the waving of the ear of a mule across the street for a girl flirting with him.

THE Commencement number of the UNDERGRADUATE will be issued as soon as possible after Commencement. All desiring extra copies will send in their orders to the editor, G. E. Lathrop.

CLASS '84.

Commencement Concert!

—AT THE—

NEW TOWN HALL,

MIDDLEBURY, VT.,

WEDNESDAY EVE., JULY 2.

The class has engaged
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THE RUGGLES STREET QUARTETTE,
The leading male quartette of Boston,

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Geo. H. Remele, 1st Bass,
George R. Clark, 2d Bass,
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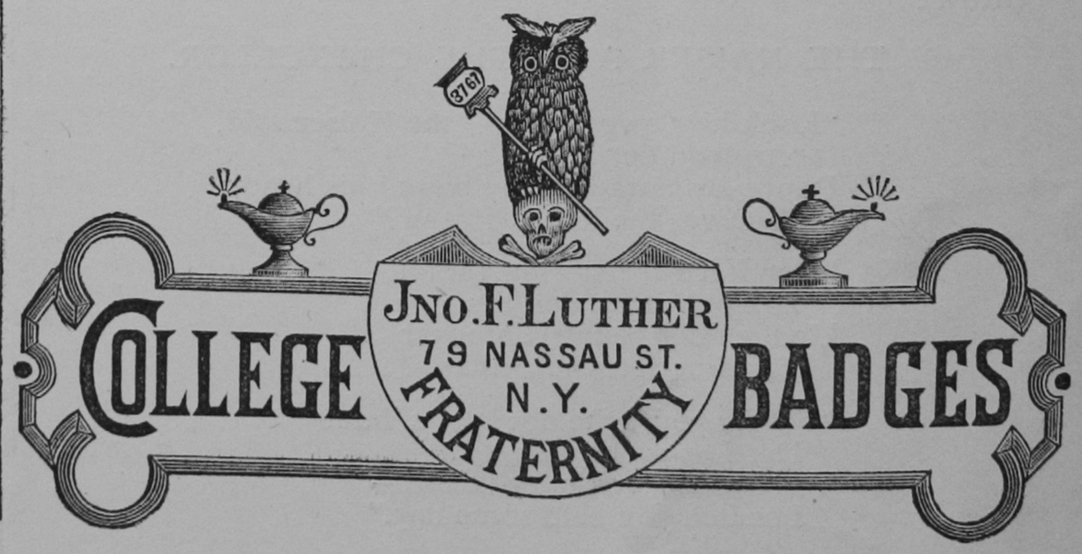

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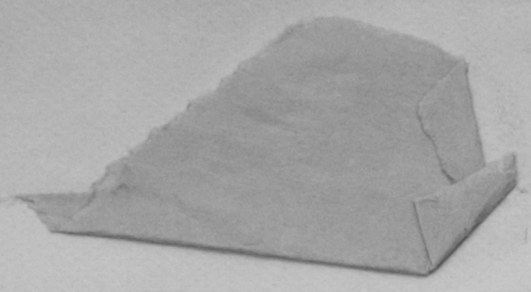

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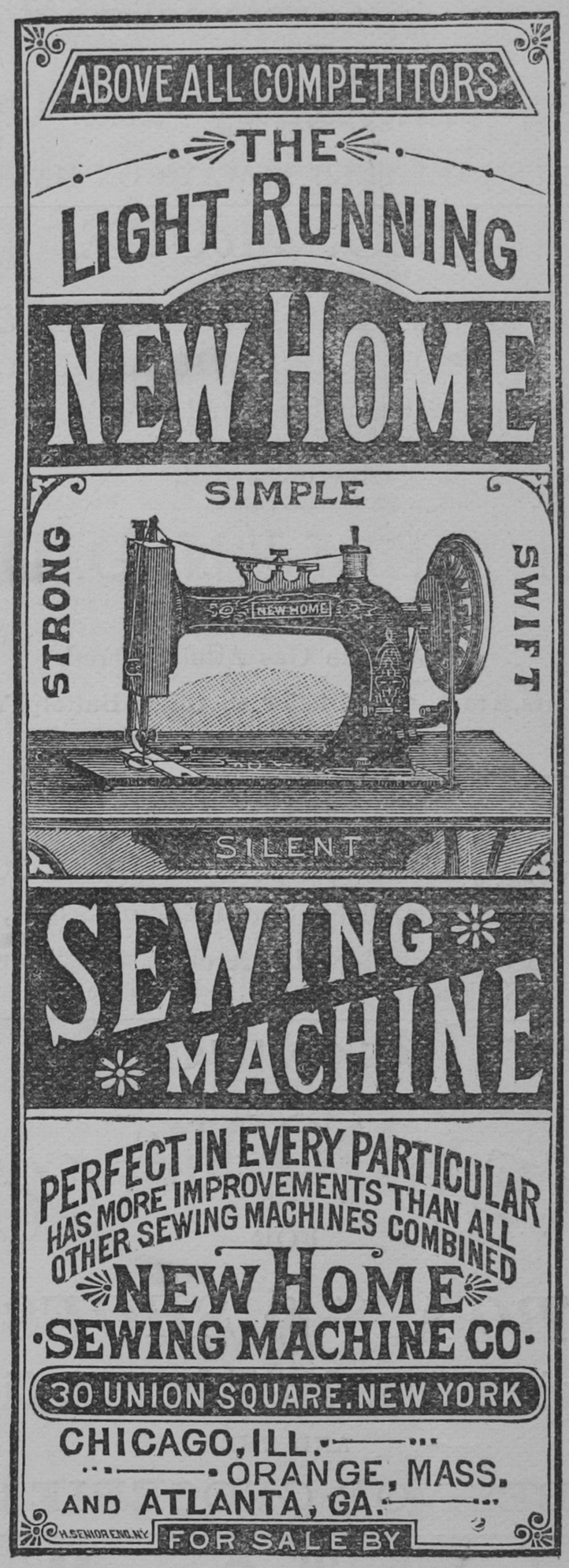

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